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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, May 10.

Mr. MATTHWS presented an address from Elkton, in Maryland, approbatory of the measures of the Executive with respect to our late negociations with France, and expressive of determinations to support the government.—Referred as usual.

The House, on motion, again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill authorising the President to raise a provisional army, and the consideration of the motion for striking out the first section being resumed,

Mr. W. C. CLAIBORNE rose, and said it was with reluctance that he had at any time trespassed upon the time of the House; but, on a question so important as the present, he was unwilling to give a silent vote. He owned himself dissatisfied with the principles of the bill upon the table, and in favour of the motion to strike out the first section. He wished it not for a moment to be supposed that he was led to this opinion from local considerations; on subjects of national importance, nothing should ever influence his vote but the common good of the Union. The security which was ascribed to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, on the Monongahela, could not be ascribed to him. He resided in an exposed part of the Western country, amongst a people whose safety does not depend upon their numbers or situation, but upon their determination to resist attack, come from whence it may; and in the event of a war with France the State of Tennessee will be as apt to feel the horrors of it as the States of Georgia or S. Carolina. But when he came to reason with the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) on the best means of defence, they differed on the threshold of the discussion. That gentleman thinks a standing force is necessary; he, on the contrary, was persuaded that if the implements of war were dispersed amongst the citizens, they would be equal to their own defence, at least with the assistance of the citizens of the adjoining States.

The gentleman from South-Carolina allows that the permanent defence of the nation lies in the militia; but he conceives, that in order to bring forward all the force of the militia, it is necessary that a regular force should act along with them. Here they differed in opinion. He himself was inclined to believe that militia and regular soldiers seldom agreed together—that they view each other with contempt, and that they act best apart, and he placed the greater reliance upon militia.—He knew that it was a popular opinion that troops long disciplined to bloody warfare, were a better security for a country than militia; but with great deference to military characters, who were far better acquainted with the subject than he could possibly be, he conceived this opinion to be founded on error, and fostered by prejudice, though palmed upon the world for truth. In countries differently situated from ours, this might be the case. When a war is carried on between Kings, by means of Slaves who support their authority in time of peace, it is necessary that the troops on both sides should be equally veteran and well disciplined, because they want that *amor patriæ* which animates a free citizen in the defence of his country and his liberty; but when an army of these disciplined troops, who fight *only for pay*, are opposed by a body of citizens who contend for every thing dear to man, victory never fails to crown the cause of freemen.

By whom, said Mr. C. was the army of Hannibal driven out of Italy, but by the Roman militia. To whom did Greece owe her safety, when attacked by Xerxes, but to her militia. Passing from ancient to modern times, to whom did Holland and Switzerland owe the preservation of their liberty for so many centuries, surrounded as they were by despotic powers, and opposed by regular disciplined troops, but to the bravery of their militia.

But we are told, said Mr. C. by the gentleman from Massachusetts, that the veteran Generals of France cannot be made to believe that our militia are able to stand before their armies. He believed those generals would not have a doubt on the subject. They would remember the prodigies of valour which their own militia performed. They will remember that the militia of France saved that country from the fate of Poland. That that militia had fought her battles, and laid the first corner stone to that monument of military fame, which Buonaparte and his army have since completed.

But if an idea should prevail in France, that the militia of America is not equal in battle to those of the most tried nations in Europe, let them call to remembrance the revolutionary war of this country, and they will immediately be convinced to the contrary. He by no means wished to detract from the merits of our late small army; they fought well for their country, and they have been recompensed principally by the liberty which their bravery assisted to obtain. He could not speak of that body of men without respect, and when he saw a member of it his heart palpitated with gratitude for his services, but he believed notwithstanding, that it was principally owing to the militia that we were enabled to pluck from the British crown the brightest gem which ever ornamented it, in establishing the independence of this country; and he believed the same militia was still able and willing to defend us against an invasion from France, or from any other country.

Mr. C. said, he felt for our present critical situation as much as any man upon that floor; but he did not apprehend the danger of an invasion to be so great as the gentlemen from S. Carolina and Massachusetts seemed to think it. He must own he felt no dread on this account. If France still thirsts for conquest and military prowess, or if her armies still fight for rapine and plunder, as gentlemen are continually saying they do, the old government of Europe afford much stronger temptations than infant America can offer to them. We have nothing, said he, to court their avarice Our blessings consist of a good government, liberty, a good climate, and a fertile soil—Contented with these blessings, he was persuaded his countrymen envied not the possessions of other nations; and however we may sympathize with the distresses of Europe, it ought to be our wish, as it is undoubtedly our interest, to preserve peace with all the human family. He trusted that when the present European war shall cease, our rights will again be respected; but if France, in the paroxysm of her phrenzy, shall attempt to invade America, he believed the passing of this law for a provisional army would be of no service. Suppose the law were immediately passed, and the President were immediately to send out recruiting officers, what kind of men would make up your battalions? The danger is too remote to induce men who have an interest in the country to leave their plough and turn soldiers; and if this army was now embodied, it would consist of the refuse of society—of men who might wear the garb of soldiers, but possess few, perhaps none of their virtues.

There was a ground of objection to this bill upon which it was his intention to dwell but little. He meant as to the unconstitutionality of the first clause; for, after the gentleman from Pennsylvania and the gentleman from Virginia had spoken on that point, it was not in his power to say any thing new upon it. But he viewed the trust placed in Congress to raise armies as an important trust, and to delegate it to the President would, in his opinion, be to attach a responsibility to him which was meant to be placed in Congress only. But the committee were told by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Otis) that this was an improper time to mention constitutional scruples; that this was a time for acting. He was of opinion, however, that the Constitution, that palladium of our rights, never could be too sacredly guarded, and this of all others is the proper time to take care it is not invaded. In times of tranquility, Congress do not feel disposed to surrender their authority; but when danger approaches, and alarm is every where gone abroad, then it is that Congress may be most likely to be prevailed with to give up powers to the Executive, from an idea of promoting the public good (but which may prove its greatest misfortune) which, at other times, they would hold with the greatest tenaciousness. He need not remind the committee, that the greatest evils had arisen from suffering the Executive power in governments to possess too much power. We need only to look at the nations of Europe to see that the loading of one Executive with power, has frequently enabled his successor, at some future day to enslave the people.

The gentleman from Massachusetts and the gentleman from S. Carolina, have each in their turn, laboured to shew the necessity of this army. They have spoken much of the advantages to be derived from the employment of regular troops. Their eloquence, he allowed to be splendid, and that their zeal for the safety of the people did honour to their hearts. But have they shewn the necessity of this army? No; one of them tells the committee that Victor Hughes, with his black troops, may go against Savannah or Charleston; the other, that when peace is made in Europe, France may transport an army to America. But if these events were to take place, would this Provisional Army give safety to the country? No; it must be the Militia which must avert the danger, and eventually be the security of the country.

So far as relates to himself, he had fostered in early life an impression unfavourable to the employment of standing troops, from having seen that when they were once introduced, they were scarcely ever laid aside, and that they constantly proved the bane of liberty; these impressions had grown up with him, and he still retained them, and they were heightened by the recent experience which he had had of the mischevious effects of such troops in the State which he had the honour to represent; he had seen that they might be made the organs of oppression, and be the means of introducing amongst a happy, peaceable people, much disorder and injury. Here he would stop. He wished to draw a veil over the injuries which had been done to the people of Tennessee by *means of standing troops*; because, no sooner were these wrongs known to the General Government, than every department of it shewed a willingness to redress them. But the occurrence notwithstanding strengthened his former impressions against a standing army.

Mr. C. concluded, by saying he would not speak of the expence of this army, or of the difficulty which would attend the collecting of the money, because he did not wish to trespass longer upon the patience of the committee. He did not flatter himself that any thing which he had said, or could say, would change the sentiments of one member of the committee; but he trusted all would believe he spoke from the sincerity of his heart, every sentiment of which was deeply interested in the prosperity, liberty, happiness, and independence of United America.

Mr. BROOKS had no doubt the gentleman from Tennessee had delivered to the committee the genuine sentiments of his heart; but notwithstanding that he could not bring himself to join in sentiment with him. That gentleman had said that Militia are better troops than a Standing Army. This was the first time he had ever heard the sentiment advanced. Whatever objection there may be to a Standing Army, he thought discipline was every thing. He did not think that the allusion which he had made to the troops of another country, who were willing soldiers, or to our own Revolution, would authorise the opinion. He would call the attention of the gentleman to our revolution. He did not mean to depreciate the Militia; but it was well known they could not be kept in the field for any length of time together. He remembered an instance in 1776, at Amboy, where a company of Militia were drafted for a particular time, and when it expired, they determined at all events to return home, and all that could be said to them could not induce them to stay. Men who leave families behind them will not continue contentedly beyond the time of which they are called. If the Militia alone were to be resorted to, a much greater number of men would be necessary in the service, and the expence of retaining them would be greater, according to their numbers, than if regular troops were employed.

The gentleman last up, and others, had said there is no danger of an invasion. Mr. B. asked what all the preparations are making for on the French coast?

Mr. CLAIBORNE explained what he had said about danger.

If there should be no danger, Mr. B. said, no army would be raised, for the uncertainty whether we should be invaded, or not, was the reason why the power of determining the time of raising the army was placed in the President. And notwithstanding gentlemen continually call this a Standing Army, if they look at the bill they will find that the President will have the power of disbanding it whenever it shall cease to be necessary. Besides these arguments did not go against the bill, but against the detail of it, which might undergo amendment and modification.

Gentlemen have spoken on the constitutionality of this bill, but he thought these objections had been completely answered, and former laws which had been passed after a similar manner, proved that heretofore no objection was made to this mode of proceeding, and until gentlemen could shew the difference which exists betwee. those laws and the present, there was no necessity for spending time in answering these objections. He could not see any objection to the bill on this ground, as it was calculated solely for the purpose of saving expence. With respect to any danger which could arise from the misuse of this power, it was a mere chimera. He believed enough had already been said on this question, and he hoped the question would be taken.

Mr. GALLATIN said, he would not take much of the time of the committee in relation to what might be called the constitutional question under consideration; yet he found, from the manner in which his arguments had been noticed, it would be necessary to make a few additional observations on this subject.

He understood that the object of a constitution was to secure a proper distribution of power amongst the different branches of a Government. It was a security never possessed by any country before the constitutions of the United States were formed. In Great Britain whatever distribution of powers may exist, an act of parliament may transfer any power from one department to another. The only check then upon the use of that power is public opinion. But in this country, the principle of the constitution is, that no department of Government can exercise that power which has been given to another department. Gentlemen, however, seem to suppose the constitution may remain inviolate, so long as there is no forcible assumption of power by any branch of Government from the other, and that a transfer or free gift of such power would not be a violation of the constitution. He considered the effect to be precisely the same which ever way it was done. The object of the constitution was to assign forever certain specific legislative powers to Congress and certain other powers to the Executive, and whenever one department shall exercise the powers of the other, in whatever way it shall be done, the constitution will be broken, and the security intended by it will no longer exist.

If these remarks are applied to the case under consideration, it would be found that one of the most important powers that could be vested in Congress, viz. the power of raising an army, is, by this bill, proposed to be transferred from Congress to the President. This he considered as a dangerous principle, and if once admitted, it would be in the power of Congress to destroy the Constitution. Yet the committee are told there are precedents to authorize this procedure. He knew the line, which separates executive from legislative duty, is sometimes very indistinct; and in some cases of not very great importance, where the distinction might not be very striking, or had not perhaps been attended to, powers which, strictly speaking, were legislative, may have been improperly given to the Executive; but is an instance of this kind to be brought as a precedent for passing a bill of so important a nature as is the present?—Because power has been given to the President to build ten galleys, if he shall think them necessary, and to spend 80,000 dollars; should it now be inferred that there would be no impropriety in giving him the power to judge of the necessity of raising an army of 10,000 men, which are to cost the United States at least four millions of dollars a year? If that conclusion was drawn, he would ask whether Congress might not also transfer any of her other important powers vested in them—such as the power of laying and collecting taxes, and that of declaring war? And if so, it was admitted that Congress have the power of destroying the Constitution; for limitation clauses to laws were frequently opposed as improper; and if a single Congress passed without any limitation clause an act similar to this, or giving for ever to the Executive, the power of judging of the necessity of raising an army, or of laying a tax, or of declaring war, or of enacting laws, he asked whether the legislative power of Congress would not be annihilated? And yet this is the objection which some gentlemen call it ridiculous to entertain, whilst others charge the supporters of it with a want of candour and sincerity.

After stating this, Mr. G. said, he believed he need not answer the objections of the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. DANA), who seemed to think that he (Mr. G.) had relied upon a mere verbal difference in the wording of some of the clauses in the Constitution.—He would now see that he did not raise his objections on so slight a ground, but that they arose from the general principles and spirit of the constitution itself. Mr. G. said, he might be told that no danger would arise from this transfer of power, as it was not to be supposed the President would abuse it, and that he ought not to suppose the case of future legislature's passing such improper acts as he had mentioned, or at any rate transferring other powers to the Executive, because this Congress was going to transfer the specific discretionary power contemplated in the section under consideration. But ought they to put more trust in future legislatures than in themselves? And if the gallies were brought as a precedent to induce Congress to pass this bill, would not this bill be brought as a precedent to induce future legislatures to make still further and more dangerous transfers of power? Were not evident symptoms of that disposition discernable in this very discussion? A gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. OTIS) had positively asserted that if the President was to give information to Congress that in his opinion, there was imminent danger of an invasion, Congress without examining the grounds of that opinion, must necessarily act in conformity to it. The same gentleman had said, that if the validity of the objections urged against this bill were admitted, it would declare all former laws enacted upon the same principle null, and of course the whole of our present army would be dissolved. This could not be the case; for if there was any thing unconstitutional in the law fixing the military establishment, it was the power which was given to the President to forbear raising, or to discharge the men, when he should think them unnecessary, which power had never been executed, and therefore could in no wise affect the military establishment now existing.

But the committee are told that the present dangerous situation of our country renders it necessary to pass a law of this kind. It appeared to him that when gentlemen were called upon to shew where this danger exists, they were at a loss how to answer. They had not shewn where it is; almost all concurred in an opinion that there would be no invasion by an army this season. After a peace was concluded in Europe, some gentlemen were of opinion there might be danger but not at present. The gentleman from S. Carolina had indeed pointed out a part of the country where he supposes there is at present some danger, and it was the only quarter in which he himself expected any annoyance at present, and upon which he had already made some observations. That gentleman had, however, gone on to detail the manner in which the French may land, and the points most likely to be attacked. If that gentleman be sincere in his fears, and really thinks that imminent danger exists, he ought to vote for the raising of the army immediately, otherwise the force which he wished to raise, would be too late for the quarter in which this danger is said to be so imminent. But the gentleman in the whole course of his observations, has spoken of this section as giving to the President a power, whenever danger shall appear of calling these men out or embodying them, as if the proper power of raising an army was suddenly to embody men together in an emergency; whereas it must be clear to him that these men must first be enlisted and collected, whilst on the contrary the militia alone could be called out or embodied immediately. Indeed a militia force might be called out and have repelled a predatory attack, before 500 of this provisional army could be raised. He conceived only two things were wanting to make militia more effective than at present, which were provided by the additional sections reported to this bill by the select committee, which were to furnish them with arms, and also the equipments for cavalry in the southern states. He hoped those sections would be agreed to, and then he thought the gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. HARPER) might be perfectly easy on account of the safety of the southern states. If we were to be engaged in war, not only by sea but by land, and an invading army was to land under an idea of subjugating the country, or of bringing us to a dishonorable peace, he would then agree that a standing army would be necessary to aid the militia; but at present he did not think there would be any reasonable expectation of such an event.

Mr. G. said he had been told that he might consider himself safe on his farm on the Monongahela, and that the people of the Southward would not be very thankful for the opposition he made to this force for their defence. But was it proper to introduce circumstances of this kind into debate? He did not believe that by any vote which he had ever given on that floor, that he had shewn any unjustifiable attachment to his constituents to the injury of other parts of the Union. He should undoubtedly, on all occasions, support their interests, so far as he understood them, whenever it could be done consistently with the good of the whole, but never in opposition to that good.

Mr. G. supposed that if the danger was very great on the Southern coast, more would have been heard of it than by the private letter of the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper.) He himself did not believe there was any great danger to be apprehended at present from invasion. But the arguments of gentlemen went to shew that the danger is now imminent, and consequently that the army ought now to be raised; and yet, instead of acting consistently with their own arguments, they support a bill by which an army is to be raised only in case of a change of circumstances. When gentlemen wish to establish the belief of a probability of an immediate invasion, they refer to the conversations which passed in Paris betwixt our Ministers and X, Y and Z. If they believe that they see, and the President believes that he sees in that conversation a threatened invasion, he supposed the army would be immediately raised. Indeed, from what he daily heard and saw, he was of opinion that the President believed imminent danger now to exist. But the section under consideration went, taking the arguments of the gentleman to be well grounded, to throw the responsibility of a measures which in their opinion was now necessary, from themselves on the President.

But the committee had been told by the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Brookes) that the militia are more expensive than regular troops. Mr. G. believed that whilst they were in sevice they were more expensive, on account of their marching to and from home; but the great difference betwixt the two forces was, the militia were only called into actual service and paid when actual danger exists, but an army receives pay all the time it is in being. Of course an army, if considered a cheaper weapon of defence, ought only to be raised in time of actual danger, and discharged when it ceases to exist.

Shall I, said Mr. G. be told it is improper to speak of expence in a business of this kind; He said he knew well enough, that in case of actual war, or invasion, it would be ridiculous to talk of the expence of defence. And if the committee now believe that we are in imminent danger, they ought immediately to raise an army; but as they suppose the danger does not at present exist, the expence was a proper subject of discussion. He would not however, on the subject of this bill, have said any thing about it, had it not been asserted that no expence could be incurred on account of this law. He wished to know why gentlemen had so earnestly insisted upon a permanent land-tax, in order to insure a permanent loan? That loan and that tax were wanted for the sole purpose of supporting this army, as all the expences at present incurred are provided for by the present revenue and one year's land-tax. Without this army there would be no necessity to a permanent land tax. Let not gentlemen amuse themselves with the idea, that at the time they are giving the President a power to raise an army of 10,000 men it will be attended with no expence. If they give the authority, they must reckon upon paying the men, and this can only be done by a permanent land-tax. He had therefore voted against making the land-tax permanent, because he was against raising this army, and he could not conceive how gentlemen who had agreed with him on that question could consistently be in favour of this. If they were in favour of the army, they ought, in order to provide the means, to have voted for the permanent land-tax.—As to the distinction made by the gentleman from S. Carolina betwixt the troops proposed to be raised by this bill, and a standing army, he looked upon it as frivolous; the words *standing army* meant a regular force as distinguished from the militia; you may call it by that name, or simply an army, which are the words used by the Constitution; it will not change its substance—and in Great Britain, where its existence, on account of the annual mutiny bill, was always limited to one year, it was always called a standing army.

He would add one remark with respect to standing armies. Military men on this floor, in favour of an establishment of this kind, judge of a regular army from what they saw of the Revolution army—but such an army, he apprehended, would not again be seen in this country, except in case of invasion, when the same spirit would animate our citizens which inspired them heretofore; but a standing army, in time of peace would always be found very different from the patriotic army with which those gentlemen were acquainted.—With respect to militia, he believed most of those gentlemen were better acquainted with their merits than he could pretend to be, yet they have not only denied that the militia of the United States are capable of serving against a regular army, for any length of time, but also of repelling an invasion. He believed with his friend from Tennessee, that very many instances in our revolutionary war spoke a contrary language. If he recollected right, the enemy was kept in Boston for more than a year, and at last driven from thence by the militia; and he believed the State of New-Jersey was recovered in 1777 by the militia, when hardly the appearance of a regular army existed. Advancing to another period of the war, which perhaps decided it, he asked whether the standing army would have been able to stop the course of General Burgoyne, had it not been for the militia, which poured from all quarters, checked his progress, and so eminently contributed to his capture. He knew great services were performed by regular troops, and that in case of actual war they were necessary; but he believed the militia were equal to the repelling of any invasion which could, under present circumstances, be contemplated.

Mr. PINCKNEY said, he did not intend to have troubled the committee with any observations of his on the present question; because he thought all the arguments which had been adduced against this bill had been fully answered; but as they were again repeated, he must be permitted to say a few words in reply.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania had said, with great truth, that it was the object of those who formed the Constitution, that the powers of government should be distributed amongst the different departments, and that they ought not to be assigned or relinquished. All must be agreed as to that point. The only question is as to its application in the present case, and whether the power proposed to be granted by this bill gave away from Congress the power of raising an army, to any other department of government. If this power was generally transferred to the President, he might at all times raise an army, without the consent of Congress; but it would not be said that this would be the case, if this bill should pass. It is not doubted that the Legislature may order an army to be raised by the President, in case of a declaration of war, or of an invasion; but gentlemen say the contingency ought not to depend upon the opinion of the President. But, Mr. P. said, this must either be done, or you must burden your constituents unnecessarily, by raising the army before it is wanted. It had been said that it was not fair to argue from former violations of right. This, he allowed, was a fair objection as it respects real violations of right, but where a thing has frequently been done in one way, and no objections raised to that course, it was reasonable to suppose that course was not unconstitutional.

Mr. P. was surprised to hear gentlemen attempt a distinction between the case of immediately raising an army, and ordering it to be raised in case of certain contingencies. If he could discover any difference, he should be for immediately voting this army; but not seeing this, he thought it unreasonable that he should either burden the country with an unnecessary expence, or leave it in a great degree defenceless. He believed the power proposed to be given to amount to no more than this. It said to the President of the United States, "if war should be declared against this country, if we should be invaded, or if you should have certain information that force is preparing to make such an invasion, you shall proceed to raise this army." He tho't, therefore, every constitutional objection must fall to the ground.

But an objection was made to this clause because it gave power to the President for an unlimited time. He should have no objection to limit the period within which this power should be exercised. He should have no objection to limit it till the next meeting of Congress.

It was said, that if Congress had the power to vest the power of raising an army in the President, they might also transfer the power of raising a tax in him. He believed this might be done in the same way. A law might be passed for raising a tax, specifying the mode of laying it, and the quantum of money to be raised, but with a provision that it should not be collected until it was wanted, or until some contingency should take place. But if this was done, he should not conceive that he transferred the power of raising taxes to the President, any more than the passing of this bill would transfer the power of raising an army to him.

The passing of the present bill in this form, would also save expence in more ways than one. It would shew to the powers of Europe that we were determined to prepare for our defence, and that if an attack should be made upon us, we are determined to repel it. It was upon this ground that he was in favour of raising 20,000 men instead of 10,000. To shew a spirit of this kind, he believed, would be our best means of defence, as it might prevent any attack being made upon us, and by so doing, save us an immense expence.

But it had been said, that those who wished to prevent the land tax becoming permanent, ought to vote against this bill, as the one was to meet the expence of the other. He did not think this was the case by any means. Many who voted in favour of the land tax being annual, he doubted not, would vote for this bill also. They might conceive that the money would be better raised in another way.

With respect to the expediency of the mea-

fure, it appeared to him that it would be wiſe and prudent in the United Sttes, in caſe of an declaration of war, an invaſion, or threatened invaſion, not to loſe a moment to add this force to our Peace eſtabliſhment. The committee had been told that on a former occaſion, the Militia were found adequate to the defence of the country. He believed an inſtance of that kind had ſcarcely ever occurred. He knew they had been of eſſential benefit in ſupporting the regular army; but the inſtances were few in which they of themſelves rendered any eſſential ſervice in the war. He had a gentleman in his eye, under whom the Militia had alone rendered very conſiderable ſervice. He ſpoke particularly of the affair at King's Mountain, in N. Carolina. But the Militia would never remain in the field for any length of time. It was true, he ſaw Militia in the late war that were equal to any troops in the world; theſe conſiſted of men who had been driven from their homes by the enemy, and who could not of courſe return to their families. But God forbid this country ſhould ever be brought into a like ſituation again; if it were, Militia would then be as good troops as could be had, but not under any other circumſtances.

The gentleman from Pennſylvania had mentioned the caſe of Boſton. That was a very particular caſe. A ſmall Britiſh force was encamped in a very populous country, where the people were united in one ſpirit and trained to arms. They certainly were very ſerviceable in the firſt inſtance. But what was the opinion of thoſe who were at the head of our Military Affairs at the commencement of the Revolution? Did they think the Militia were equal to the defence of the country? No; they did not. The firſt ſtep they took, after the firſt hoſtility was to organize a regular corps. A Commander in Chief was appointed, who carried the country through the war. He went to Boſton, and raiſed men as regular troops. And this he believed it would be proper to do now. He had as good an opinion of the Militia as any man, but he believed it was neceſſary to have regulars to mix with them,

But the ſame gentleman inſtanced New-Jerſey, where he ſays great honour was atchieved by the Militia. Mr. P. believed ſome of the Militia were preſent at theſe actions; but he did not recollect any thing brilliant performed at Trenton or Princeton by the Militia, without a regular force. If the gentleman made enquiry into the buſineſs, he would find the troops were mixed, and that the principal part of the defence was performed by regular troops.

He mentioned another caſe almoſt exactly of the ſame nature. He meant the army which captured General Burgoyne. Mr. P. ſaid, there were, he believed, more than one perſon preſent who was engaged in that affair, and if the gentleman referred to them, he would find that brilliant action was not accompliſhed by Militia alone. Thoſe gentlemen will tell him, that had it not been for a regular effective army, Burgoyne's army would never have been captured. He believed not leſs than 6,000 regular troops were preſent. The arguments drawn from theſe inſtances, therefore, fell to the ground.

Some gentlemen ſeemed confident in the opinion that our Militia would be a ſufficient defence for the country. For himſelf, he would not heſitate to ſay, he ſhould feel himſelf much more eaſy, if there was a regular force in the country from which he came, in aid of the Militia, than if there was none. He did not ſay this from a want of reſpect for the Militia of South Carolina. They had heretofore acted well, and he had no doubt they would do ſo again, if their ſervice ſhould be wanted. He had it from a gentleman whoſe duty it was to attend to them, that they were as ready to meet an attack as any Militia on the Continent. He had not himſelf ſeen them for many years; but if 12 or 1300 regulars were ſtationed in the lower part of the country where the population is ſparſe, to be marched to any place where an attack might be made, he ſhould be better ſatisfied, than to depend entirely upon the Militia. If it was not, indeed, for the expence, he ſhould be for immediately raiſing troops to ſend to that part of the country; for he believed a predatory invaſion might take place from the Weſt Indies, and do conſiderable miſchief there, before an effectual force of Militia could be drawn out to oppoſe it. Feeling as he did, therefore, he could not but vote for the preſent bill.

The gentleman from Pennſylvania admits that it may be neceſſary to have a Standing Army in time of actual war; but ſays it would be improper to raiſe an army before we know whether we ſhall have any occaſion to uſe it; but the gentleman ought to recollect that except this probability exiſts, in a very ſtrong degree indeed, this army will not be raiſed.

Before he ſat down, Mr. P. ſaid, it might be proper to make a few remarks upon what had fallen from the gentleman from Tenneſſee. Had it not come from his authority, he could ſcarcely have conceived that militia could, at any time, have been an overmatch for regular troops. But the gentleman has relied upon ancient hiſtory for the illuſtration of his poſition, and has ſpoken of Greece and Rome. He would remark, that if this country was ſituated as Greece and Rome were, and our enemy in all reſpects as theirs, the compariſon might hold with more force than it does at preſent. Beſides if the armies of Greece and Rome were militia, there were no armies at that time. Thoſe countries defended themſelves by armies which they could organize and diſcipline in the beſt manner, which they could march a thouſand miles from home, to conquer diſtant provinces. They were perhaps the moſt regular armies which ever exiſted. If, ſaid Mr. P. we expected to be attacked by militia, he ſhould be willing to truſt our defence to militia; but as it was likely we ſhould be attacked by well diſciplined troops, he ſhould wiſh to have regular troops to meet them.

But the militia of France was brought into notice, and their valour highly ſpoken of. If we had the power which France has exerciſed of making a well diſciplined ſoldier of every man from 18 to 25 years of age in one requiſition, and if thoſe were not ſufficient, to call for a ſecond and a third, it might be ſaid our militia would be equal to the troops of France. But, God forbid that we ſhould ever have occaſion to do this. When the militia bill was under conſideration, he was for imitating the French ſyſtem in ſome degree, by dividing the militia into ſelect and reſerved corps, in order to give all our force military knowledge. He would remark, however, that when the French called out theſe militia, they grafted them upon the remainder of a well organized army, to which, perhaps, may be aſcribed, in a great degree, their ſucceſſes.

With reſpect to the danger to be dreaded from an army of this kind to the liberties of the people, he ſaid it was perfectly groundleſs. He was as much an enemy to a ſtanding army in time of peace, as any man; but this was to be an army for a particular emergency. If the arguments of the gentleman from Tenneſſee went to any thing, they muſt go to the diſbanding of our preſent ſmall army employed principally in the defence of our frontier. But what degree of blame can be imputed to the troops employed in Tenneſſee, to which he alluded? None, in his opinion. If there was any blame it was in the law which originated in that houſe, directing certain meaſures to be taken, and that any perſon ſettling within certain bounds in that ſtate which belongs to the Indians, ſhould be removed by the Executive, and if he tho't it neceſſary, by means of an armed force. The Preſident thought the time was arrived when he ought to carry the law into execution, and he did it.

From all the conſiderations which he had mentioned, and which he recapitulated, he ſhould be in favour of retaining the firſt ſection of the bill, which might afterwards be modified, ſo as to become more generally acceptable than it now appears to be.

Mr. M'Dowell ſaid, the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) had yeſterday worked up his paſſions in repreſenting the dangers to which the coaſt of S. Carolina and Georgia are expoſed, from attacks which may be made upon them from the W. Indies, and attributed the want of a ſimilar temper in other members, to the ſecurity of their ſituations. Though he himſelf lived near the mountains, yet he felt for thoſe who reſided on the ſea coaſt, with which he was well acquainted. When that coaſt was formerly attacked, the people in his neighbourhood ſhewed their readineſs to give the citizens there every poſſible aſſiſtance, and he was certain, if the ſame neceſſity again occurred, they would be as ready as formerly to defend their country againſt any invader whatever.

But he was ſorry to hear that the conſtituents of that gentleman were ſo greatly alarmed, that they trembled for their ſafety. [Mr. Harper ſaid, that he did not ſay his conſtituents trembled, but that they were apprehenſive of danger.] Mr. M'D. underſtood the gentleman as uſing very ſtrong expreſſions on this ſubject; but if this law were to paſs, he ſuppoſed all would be well. And yet, if the conſtituents of that gentleman were in daily apprehenſion of being attacked, how could the paſſing of this bill relieve them, ſince theſe men were not to be raiſed, until imminent danger appeared? It muſt be recollected, that during the ſummer ſeſſion, 80,000 militia men were ordered to be held in readineſs, and any part, or the whole of which may be called out, whenever it ſhall be neceſſary. And would not theſe be more effective than the raiſing of 10,000 regular troops? They certainly would. If any attack was made, it would be of a predatory nature, and the militia would ſoon cruſh it.

Much had been ſaid about the ſervice of the militia, and of regulars. Mr. M'D. ſaid, he had ſerved in the regulars and knew their uſefulneſs, and if a war took place, he would give his chearful aſſent to the raiſing of an army; but nothing ſhort of war, or actual invaſion, would induce him to go into an eſtabliſhment of this kind, as he believed the militia adequate to our defence in the firſt inſtance. He ſhould therefore be oppoſed to the bill.

(To be continued.)

Will be ſold for Caſh,

At eight o'clock on the Evening of MONDAY the eleventh day of June next, at the Merchants' Coffee houſe, in Philadelphia, if not previouſly diſpoſed of at private ſale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

Valuable patented LAND,

In the county of Glynn, in the ſtate of Georgia, and the counties of Bath and Randolph in the ſtate of Virginia,

7000 acres at the head of St. Simon's Sound and confluence of Turtle and Alatamaha rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunſwick.

41000 acres on the Great Satilla and on the head waters of the Little Satilla, adjoining lands of Wm. M'Intoſh, John Howell, & Ferdinand O'Neal.

25000 acres on Great Satilla, adjoining lands of Freeman Lewis and John Howell.

44000 acres in Bath county, on both ſides of Green Briar River, adjoining lands of Jacob Warrick, Daniel M'Cullum and John Dilley, including 3000 acres of prior ſurveys.

41000 acres in Bath county, on the eaſt ſide of Cowpaſture River, and on both ſides of the waggon road leading from the warm ſprings to Staunton, including 5000 acres of prior ſurveys

40000 acres in the county of Randolph, on Buchanan River, adjoining lands of Thomas Wilſon, and including 4588 acres prior ſurveys.

30000 acres in Bath county, on the eaſt ſide of Cowpaſture River, on the waters of ſaid river, and of Calfpaſture River, adjoining lands of Joſeph Grubb, and incluping 5000 acres prior ſurveys.

The Georgia lands will be ſold in tracts of one thouſand acres each, the others in the quantities and tracts above deſcribed.

Perſons deſirous to examine the titles and drafts of the above mentioned land, will call for that purpoſe on BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, at No. 41, Arch ſtreet; propoſals of purchaſe may be made to either of the ſubſcribers.

T. FITZIMONS, No. —, Cheſnut ſtreet.
B. R. MORGAN, No. 41, Arch ſtreet.
JEREMIAH PARKER, No. 9, North Eighth ſtreet.

may 14. dts

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor, will be ſold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at Snowhill, Maryland, on the firſt Friday in June next, part of a tract of Land called STRUGGLE, lying in Worceſter county, and all the reſt of the Real Eſtate of Joſhua Townſend, deceaſed, for the payment of his debts. There will be given nine months credit for the one half of the purchaſe money, and fifteen months credit for the other half; the purchaſer or purchaſers giving bond with ſecurity for the ſame, on intereſt, from the day of ſale.—All creditors of the ſaid Joſhua Townſend are alſo again notified to produce their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancellor, within ſix months from the 22d day of December laſt, that being the day of the firſt ſale.

WILLIAM WHITTINGTON, Truſtee.

may 14. $3w

An Ordinance for raiſing ſupplies, and making appropriations for the ſervice of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight.

Sect. 1. BE it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Philadelphia, in Select and Common Councils aſſembled, That the City Commiſſioners, immediately after the paſſing of this ordnance, ſhall raiſe, on the eſtates real and perſonal, and on the profeſſions of perſons within the city of Philadelphia, agreeably to the laſt county aſſeſſment, the ſum of fifty ſix thouſand dollars, for the ſervice of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, which ſhall be appropriated in manner following, *that is to ſay*,

For ſupplying a deficiency in the tax proviſion made for the ſervice of the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, five thouſand two hundred and thirteen - 14100 dollars.

For ſalaries to four City Commiſſioners and their Clerk, at the annual rates eſtabliſhed for them reſpectively, by the ordinance eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of certain officers, paſſed the ninth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, two thouſand eight hundred dollars.

For the office expences of the City Commiſſioners, one hundred and twenty dollars.

For pitching and paving the ſtreets of the city, ſix thouſand dollars.

For repair of old pavements, eight hundred dollars.

For repair of unpaved ſtreets, 1,800 dollars, to be expended as follows, to wit, 1200 dollars in the paving of interſections of ſquares eaſtward of the center ſquare, and the paving of gutters before the ſide of any ſquare whoſe owners may engage in writing to provide the neceſſary curb ſtone, and to pave a ſufficient foot path; the remaining 600 dollars to be expended in the uſual way.

For cleanſing the city, thirteen thouſand three hundred and thirty-three, 33-100 dollars.

For watering the city, three thouſand five hundred dollars.

For lighting and watching the city, eighteen thouſand dollars.

For regulating ſtreets lanes and alleys, one thouſand dollars.

For the diſcharge of any demands which may hereafter be made on the Corporation, or to defray any expences which may be incurred in conſequence of any reſolution or ordinance of the Select and Common Councils for the enſuing year, and which may not be otherwiſe provided for, three thouſand four hundred and thrity-three, 53-100 dollars.

Sect. 2 *And be it further ordained and enacted*, That the ſum of five thouſand five hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety-ſeven cents, being the ſurplus income of the corporate city eſtates for the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and the ſums which may fall due and be receivable in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, on the rental of the corporate city eſtates for ſaid year, (the bridge and ferry on Schuylkill at the weſt end of High-ſtreet only excepted) ſhall be applied and are hereby appropriated to the following uſes and purpoſes, *that is to ſay*,

For ſalaries to the Mayor, to the Recorder, to the Clerks and Meſſenger of the Select and Common Councils, and to the Clerks of High-ſtreet and Second-ſtreet markets, agreeably to the "Ordinance eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of certain officers," paſſed the ninth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, three thouſand five hundred dollars.

For the High Conſtable of the city, ſeven hundred dollars.

For pay of Conſtables to patrole the ſtreets of the city on the Sabbath-day of every week, one hundred and fifty-ſix dollars.

For menial ſervices and expences in ſweeping and keeping in good order the High-ſtreet and Second-ſtreet markets, four hundred and ſixty dollars.

For incidental expences, as printing, ſtationary, wood, candles, &c. for the Select and Common Councils, ſix hundred dollars.

For repairs and improvements of the city corporation property (the bridge and ferry on Schuylkill excepted) one thouſand five hundred dollars.

For defraying a part of the expence and coſt of ſinking the new wharf in the river Delaware, at the eaſt end of Saſſafras-ſtreet, by the advances and contracts of Henry Pratt and Thomas Allibone, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, four thouſand four hundred and eighiy one, 18-100 dollars.

Towards the diſcharge of five thouſand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, contracted to be paid for the Health-office lot and buildings on the weſt ſide of the river Schuylkill, lately purchaſed by the Select and Common Councils, from the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the city and the Commiſſioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, four thouſand dollars.

Sect. 3. *And be it further ordained and enacted*, That the ſums ariſing and received on accounts of tolls at the bridge and ferry on Schuylkill, at the weſt end of High-ſtreet, within the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, ſhall be applied and are hereby appropriated as follows, to wit,

For payment of the toll collector's ſalary, 1,000 dollars; and the reſidue of ſaid toll receipts ſhall be applied to the diſcharge of all neceſſary repairs and expences which may be incurred on the account of and be properly chargeable to the ſaid bridge and ferry in the firſt inſtance; and if after ſuch diſcharge any further ſum ſhall remain, ſhall in the ſecond inſtance be applied to the further payment of the ſum contracted for the purchaſe of the late Health-office lot and buildings; and if any ſurplus ſhall then remain it ſhall be ſubject to ſuch order as may be taken thereon by the Select and Common Councils.

Enacted into an ordinance at Philadelphia, this nineteenth day of May, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight.

(L.S.C.)

KEARNY WHARTON, *Preſident of the Common Council.*
FRANCIS GURNEY, *Preſident of the Select Council.*

FOX's AUCTION ROOM.

ON Tueſday next, at ten o'clock in the morning, will be ſold by auction, a number of articles in the SADLERY and COACH HARNESS line—conſiſting of

Complete ſetts of Coach and Chariot harneſs for 2 & 4 horſes
Complete ſetts of Chair Harneſs
Complete ſetts of Furniture for like harneſs
} finely plated

Plated Bitts, Spurs, Territs, Buckles, Staples &c.
Spur Leathers, Straps &c.

ALSO,

A quantity of Engliſh Walnuts
Capers
Sweet Oil
Coffee Bags
Glaſs-Ware
Looking Glaſſes
Silver Watches

EDWARD FOX, auctioneer.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, *May* 23.

CONGRESS.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, yeſterday, Mr. SITGREAVES moved the following reſolutions, which he propoſed to be referred to the committee appointed on that part of the Preſident's ſpeech which relates to the Protection of Commerce and the Defence of the Country, to be reported upon by bill or otherwiſe; but which, on the requeſt of Mr. M'DOWELL and Mr. VENABLE, were ordered to lie upon the table till to-morrow.

Reſolved, That the commanders of the private armed veſſels of the United States, be authoriſed, by law, to take or deſtroy any cruiſers of the French republic, which ſhall attack them on the high ſeas, for the purpoſe of ſearch or ſeizure.

Reſolved, That the commanders of the public armed veſſels of the United States be authorized and directed to take or deſtroy any cruiſer of the French republic which may be found attacking, on the high ſeas, any public or private veſſel of the United States, for the purpoſe of ſearch or ſeizure.

Reſolved, That the commanders of the public and private armed veſſels of the United States be authoriſed to re-take any veſſel of the United States which may have been captured by the cruiſers of the French republic, and to take or deſtroy any cruiſer which may have made ſuch capture.

Reſolved, That the public armed veſſels of the United States be authoriſed and directed to take or deſtroy all armed cruiſers of the French republic which may be found on the coaſt of the United States within of the ſhore.

The houſe went into a committee of the whole on the bill reſpecting alien enemies, and after agreeing to ſome amendments, and undergoing ſome diſcuſſion, it was agreed to, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. This bill provides that, whenever there ſhall be a declared war between the United States, and any foreign nation, or any invaſion, or predatory incurſion, ſhall be perpetrated, attempted or threatened againſt this country, all unnaturalized aliens of ſuch country here, ſhall be liable to be apprehended, reſtrained, ſecured, and removed as alien enemies, and their goods and effects ſubject to a juſt retaliation of any unuſual ſeverities and confiſcations, which ſhall be ſuffered by the citizens of the United States, in the country with which we are ſo at war, &c. And any perſon ſo obſtructing the execution of this act, or who ſhall harbour and conceal any alien liable as an enemy, knowing him to be ſuch, after the Proclamation of the Preſident, ſhall be guilty of a miſdemeanor, and liable to a forfeiture not exceeding one thouſand dollars, and be impriſoned not exceeding ſeven years.

To the YOUTH *of* PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

WE have embarked in a glorious cauſe—The Genius of Faction ſtands trembling at our ardour—It has purſued its courſe, uninterrupted for a ſeries of years—each ſtep has been marked with the ravages of its ſcourging hand—its career *commenced* with inveterate malice—with malice has it been *purſued*—each object of its attack, which fell beneath its powerful hand, has only encreaſed its vigour, has only ſtrengthened its inveteracy like the accurſed Upas, which by its branches darkens and blaſts every aſpiring ſprig which falls within its reach; the Genius of Liberty has began to wither in its preſence, and aided as it is, by envy, calumny, and every vice which diſgraces mankind, it has gained a height, from which, alas, it can ſcarcely be hurled; but are we deſtitute of a *remedy?* Is there *no method* pointed out to ſtop its dreadful career, and avert the blow it has levelled at *us*. Yes, my friends, a remedy, which if applied with the hand of prudence, will not only injure the branches, but deſtroy the root. The *ardour*, the *enthuſiaſm*, the *zeal of our youth*, preſent a front at which it ſtands appalled. Writhing with agony, and in a paroxyiſm of deſpair, it makes one more; one deſperate effort. Well convinced that nothing can withſtand our unanimity, all the force of its expiring moments is excited to damp, to annihilate it; but its exertions are vain—the end of it's career is marked—its reign has ceaſed—Liberty once more reigns triumphant. But who can trace its progreſs? Who can pledge himſelf that it will not take licentiouſneſs by the hand, that it will not be deceived by its ſpecious appearance, that it will not preſs it to its boſom? Should this be the caſe, who poſſeſſes not penetration ſufficient to diſcover the conſequences? Will it not by the foſtering hand of liberty be exalted to an eminence which we ſhall view with dread? Do we not wiſh to ſee the garden flouriſh pure and uncorrupted, without a weed to obſtruct the growth of the flowers? We have diſcovered the remedy; the ſpirit of *unanimity* exiſts. All hearts are bent on the ſupport of their rights, on the defence of their country; but in carrying the plan into execution, is there no danger of overleaping the incloſures of liberty, and wantoning at large in the fields of licentiouſneſs? Can we not err with *good* intentions?

Theſe obſervations are ſuggeſted in conſequence of a diſagreeable occurrence, which lately happened at the houſe of a certain Printer in Market Street. Fired with enthuſiaſm, and an honeſt zeal for the ſupport of their country, and inſulted as they conceived themſelves by the obſervations which flowed from his Preſs, and probably exhilirated by the pleaſures of the day—the youth who ſhone conſpicuous in the cauſe of Freedom *in the morning*, were led to commit an act *in the evening*, which certainly reflects no credit on them, but forms the ſtrongeſt contraſt to a conduct which has placed them in ſo amiable a light.

When we conſider the motives by which thoſe young men were actuated, the circumſtance might admit of ſome palliation. If in aſſerting our rights and avenging ourſelves for any inſult we may have received, our vengeance could fall on the *guilty alone*, Some excuſe might be offered; but when we conſider, that a wife and family who certainly have *not* erred, (and who, if they had, *ſhould be unnoticed*,) muſt unavoidably ſhare in the puniſhment; when we conſider that the act was committed in the night; when we reflect that the offence conſiſted merely in publiſhing ſentiments contrary to to our own; when we conſider that the author of ſuch ſentiments always ſtands open to the world, and amenable to the laws; when we view ourſelves, by the act, as wreſting from the hands of the Magiſtrates *that power* with which we have entruſted them, in fine, when we conſider that we have done an act, which we pledged ourſelves to endeavour to prevent *others*, from committing—what ſhall we think of it? What ſhall we ſay? We ſtand at preſent in a ſituation, in which the prudence, the wiſdom of three-ſcore are requiſite to preſerve us with ſafety and with honor; the flame which has been kindled by the Genius of Faction in another clime, is faſt approaching our ſhores; it threatens to annihilate us; we ruſh on with impetuoſity to arreſt its progreſs by removing from its courſe ſuch materials as may aſſiſt it—we think we cannot miſs the path. Let us however, my young friends, be convinced that ſuch an event *may* occur; let us view ourſelves as mortals and as ſuch *liable* to err. Will *theſe* conſiderations fail of keeping us within the bounds of propriety? Let us view ourſelves as *Americans*—will not *this* prevent us from committing an act which might ſubject us to the cenſure of the world? *It will.* Juſt entering as it were, the threſhold of the Temple of Fame, the eyes of the *World* are fixed upon us—*this* is the time to eſtabliſh our characters upon a ſure and ſtrong baſis. Firmneſs combined with *moderation* now, will place us above the criticiſms of mankind hereafter. One error will *at leaſt* give currency to their cenſures. Let us then be firm, united, *moderate*. Let us endeavour to ſteer in the path of propriety. Let us not bow beneath an inſult on the *one hand*, nor retaliate too haſtily on the *other*. On the *one ſide*, let us view our country claiming our aſſiſtance, on the other, our own characters to ſupport. With theſe in view, we cannot err; the finger of ſcorn will be pointed at us in vain; the tongue of calumny will fail of its aim; the rude blaſt of envy will paſs us by. Thus ſhall we be worthy of ths name of freemen—Thus ſhall Waſhington rejoice in his countrymen. Such, my young friends, are the ſentiments which croud upon the mind of one who anticipates with pleaſure the idea that his prayers for your ſucceſs will be wafted to Heaven. He cannot call them *diſintereſted*—they cannot be ſo, while he continues to be ONE OF YOU.

The following intereſting articles were tranſlated from papers bro't by the brig LAVINIA, *Capt. Caſſin, arrived here laſt evening in 49 days from Hamburg.* (A.D.A.)

PARIS, March 11.

There has been a tumult at Rome, in which a number of the French loſt their lives; it was however ſoon quelled, and a number of the ringleaders arreſted and puniſhed. A proclamation upon this occaſion was publiſhed to the people, in the following terms.

"Rumours were yeſterday circulated that diſcontents prevailed in the French army. The factious, fanatics, murderers and robbers, came to a reſolution to take advantage of the moment; they began their treaſonable practices by murdering French ſoldiers found alone, or in ſmall parties in different quarters of the city; they then collected in the quarter beyond the Tiber, and paraded with a fanatic at their head, carrying the image of the Holy Virgin, to the Church of St. Peter, ſhouting 'Live Maria,' where inſtead of a religious ceremonial they cut to pieces the whole of the guard, and forcibly took poſſeſſion of the bridge of Sixtus, and the neighbouring avenues. If their plan had ſucceeded, a general plunder would have commenced in the Jews ſtreet, and afterwards extended throughout the city. But the villains knew not the ſpirit which inſpires French ſoldiers; they knew not that the firſt ſound of the drum haſtens them to their poſts, eſpecially when the welfare of a people whoſe happineſs only they have in view depended upon it. I was adviſed of the tumult in time. Large numbers had collected beyond the river. I placed myſelf at the head of the troops, and without loſing time marched againſt them. We were received with the fire of muſquetry, but republican bayonets ſoon bore them down. The gate near which the unfortunate Duyhot was murdered, together with the bridge of Sextus, were taken by ſtorm, and peace is reſtored.

"Inhabitants of Rome fear nothing—the French wiſh you happineſs; the proceedings of laſt night are a clear proof of it.

"VIAL, Commandant."

It was ſaid the diſturbances among the ſoldiery aroſe from the arrival of Maſſena, Berthier being preferred as a leader.

BASLE, March 5.

Letter from General Shauenburg to the French Miniſter, Citizen Mengaud, dated Rome, March 5.

"This day at one o'clock, the brave warriors whom I have the honour to command, entered this city. The capitulation is the ſame as that of Solothurn. Bloody indeed, was the battle; we were obliged to cut our way from Froubrunn to this place. Twenty field pieces and nine ſtandards are the fruits of the engagement; the enemy loſt many men. "SCHAUENBURG."

March 10.

The French troops are in poſſeſſion of Lucerne, in the neighbourhood of Solothurn, the women ſtood by their huſbands, and fought with ſcythes.

PARIS, March 12.

It appears the diſturbance in Rome extended to the neighboring diſtricts; the inhabitants of Caſtel Gandolpho, Albano, and Viletres were on their march towards the city, but were routed by Gen. Murat. The rebellious villages were puniſhed, and 22 of the principal leaders ſhot at Rome.

Gen. Berthier, who is expected here in the courſe of a decade, will immediately go to his poſt as chief of the ſtaff of the army of England.

All the Engliſh living at Dunkirk are put under arreſt in their houſes, and their papers ſealed.

The Engliſh priſoners are ordered into the interior of the country.

They write from Switzerland that our troops are in poſſeſſion of Berne; they were purſued by the militia until they arrived at the gates, when the inhabitants loſt all courage, and white flags were expoſed from all the windows as a ſign of ſubmiſſion. The Bernoiſe had fortified the famous chapel of Murten, in hopes to renew the ſcene of the Burgundians: The French took this poſt by ſtorm, and with great ſolemnity burnt the bones of the Burgundians ſlain there 310 years ago.

FRANKFORT, March 13.

By yeſterday's poſt from Switzerland accounts are received of a conſiderable engagement having taken place in the neighborhood of Berne, in which it is ſaid 6000 men were laid dead on the field. The Switſers are ſaid to have been victorious, and that the city of Berne is again in their poſſeſſion.

VIENNA, March 10.

The 8th inſtant a Neapolitan courier brought advices of diſturbances between the French and the people of Rome, which continued four days, during which time much blood was ſhed; the latter obtained the ſuperority. Two thouſand of the French loſt their lives; and 500 were confined in the caſtle of St. Angelo. The remainder were encamped without the city, waiting for reinforcements. Theſe diſturbances were owing to the cruelty with which the Republicans enforced the firſt payment of the requiſition of 4 millions of livres.

TRANSLATED
FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

HUNINGUEN, 22 Ventoſe.

There arrive daily cannon taken from the oligarchic army of Switzerland. Berne, as well as Soleure and Fribourg, remains in the hands of the republicans. Gen. Schawenbourg, after having effected a junction with gen. Brune, put himſelf in purſuit of the Bernois and their auxiliary troops, flying towards the cantons of Zurich and Lucerne. There has taken place at Nidau a moſt bloody combat. Four thouſand men remained on the field of battle. The corps of chaſſeurs of Zurich has been almoſt entirely cut in pieces.

STRASBURGH, 23 Ventoſe.

We learn that the remainder of the army of Berne has chiefly retired into the Hoſlithal. It is to thoſe ſavage wallies, amidſt the glaciers, that the Bernois have tranſported their treaſures and their cannon.

According to the news from Bâle of yeſterday, our troops have entered Arau, and have occupied the whole Argaw.

BRUSSELS, 23 Ventoſe.

Letters from Coblentz aſſure that every thing is in train again for the attack of the fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein. The French troops who blockade that place are to be reinforced. The general Thureau has given the moſt ſevere orders to prevent any one from entering.

Many Dutch men of war are leaving Helvoetſluys; they are deſtined to protect the commerce of the port of Rotterdam, by hindering the Engliſh from blocking up the mouth of the Meuſe. It is believed that theſe veſſels, joined with ſome others, will fix their permanent rendezvous in the Weſt Scheldt, in order to expel the enemies' ſhips which are continually there, and which, within the laſt few days, have had the audacity to make a deſcent upon the iſland of Cadſant, and to carry off ſeveral head of cattle.

The commiſſioner of the marine has already pitched upon the canal of Bruſſels, upon the Scheldt, as a rendezvous for all the veſſels which are to ſerve in the expedition againſt England. There are hopes of being able to aſſemble in the ports, rivers and canals of our department, about 300 veſſels proper to the tranſporting of troops.

PARIS, 28 Ventoſe.

The communes of Rennes and Cherbourg ſolicit the authority of impoſing an additional tax upon patents, or upon the perſonal contributions, in order to contribute to the local expenſes, to which the additional centimes are inſufficient.

Santhonax declared in a very long motion of order, that it is impoſſible to refuſe himſelf to the homage which the functionaries of the people owe to that people on the eve of the fête of its ſovereignty.

"It is to-morrow, ſaid he, that the faſces of the conſuls are to be diſplayed before the majeſty of the people, whom we repreſent, and of whom it belongs alone to the factions overthrown in the courſe of the 18th Fructidor, to miſtake the rights.

"I love to believe that we ſhall no more behold the ſcandalous ſpectacle which evinced not long ſince the faint-heartedneſs of the conquerors and the inſolence of the vanquiſhed.

"Sovereign people, if you attach any price to the rights which nature gives to you, which deſpotiſm had robbed you of, and which you have known to reconquer, thruſt out from public employments, all thoſe who would reſtore the throne and the altars, and confide them to none but courageous men who have given pledges to the revolution. The enemies of the republic, like the Parthian fugitives, ſeem not to wiſh to retain your regards, but the air is darkened with their poiſoned arrows, I point them out, in order to warn you againſt reſting in a falſe ſecurity.

"Miſerable countries of the South, it is requiſite that I invoke the manes of your innumerable victims, in order to engage the republicans to hinder their enemies from reſuming their funereal aſcendancy.

"French people, if the ſafety of your country intereſts you, remove from the conſtitutional functions, both thoſe provoricating judges, who have encouraged the audacity of aſſaſſins, and thoſe ſacrilegious adminiſtrators, who have violated with impunity the laws whoſe execution was confided to them, and the vile agents of royalty who have ſignalized their culpable addreſs under every form and in every ſhape. The country is tired of revolutions. After ſuch a developement of its forces, the great nation needs to put an end to its diſtractions, in order to level its laſt ſtroke at the tyrant of the ſeas, and to exterminate the tyrant of the ſeas, and to exterminate the monſter which devours the people of India, of Africa, and of America.

"I demand 1ſt. That to-morrow, after the diſcourſe which ſhall be pronounced in the ſitting by the Preſident, there ſhall be read by one of the Secretaries, the Rights of Man and of the Citizen; 2. That it ſhall be referred to a commiſſion to conſider whether it will not be convenient for theſe ſame rights, to be read ſolemnly in all the communes, on the days of the republican feſtivals.

[The Council, after hearing the ſilly and tedious harangue, ordered it to be printed.]

In the ſitting of the Council of Ancients on the 27 Ventoſe, a treaty of alliance between France and her Italian conqueſts, denominated the Ciſalpine Republic, *was read and agreed to. The leading articles follow: France ſtipulates for the eſtabliſhment of 25,000 French troops in the country. The Ciſalpines to be partakers of every war in which France ſhall engage. The French government to withdraw and replace its troops at its pleaſure—and they as well as all the forces of the Ciſalpines to be under the command of French generals. The ſtrong holds to be garriſoned by at leaſt one half French troops.*

In the ſitting of 28 Ventoſe, the central adminiſtration of the Lower Rhine, offered, in the name of its adminiſtrators, the ſum of 15 890 francs, towards defraying the expence of a deſcent on England.

The Ciſalpine legiſlators, treading in the bloody foot ſteps of their French maſters, have decreed the puniſhment of death upon any one who ſhall publicly ſpeak in praiſe of any ſovereign, or of any government which is not democratic.

The directorial deſpots, having effectually extirpated the ſmall remains of reaſon, juſtice and liberty, which the rapid purſuit of juſt vengeance had prevented their predeceſſors from annihilating in France, are now turning their attention to the conquered countries, which they are actively engaged in reducing to the ſame ſtate of ſervitude, oppreſſion and miſery with themſelves. Not content with plundering them in a manner of which the annals of the Goths, Huns, Vandals and Saracens afford no precedent, they are laboriouſly employed in riveting their chains, and exploring new ſources of tyranny, rapacity and oppreſſion.

In obedience to the call of the Executive Directory, the Ciſalpines have taken the following meaſures to alleviate their alarms of loſing their Italian conqueſts, through the means of inſurrections ariſing from the intolerable evils under which theſe miſerable ſubjects groan.

They have created ſix criminal commiſſions of high juſtice, each conſiſting of five members, to be diſtributed through the country equally. The members are to be elected by the Council of Ancients. After having taken their oath, in the preſence of the people, they ſhall proceed to judge, by martial law, the crimes here ſpecified.

Whoſoever ſhall ſpread falſe alarms tending to place in doubt the exiſtence of the republic, or commit any other act of a nature to excite fear and diſtruſt in the hearts of the Ciſalpine people, as well as to depreſs the public ſpirit, by announcing hoſtile invaſions on the part of enemies,—by telling them that they are coming or meditate to invade the Ciſalpine territory, &c. ſhall be condemned to five years labor on the public works.

In caſe of doubt reſpecting the authors of alarms occaſioned amongſt the people by the conſequences of ſuch falſe news, the attention of the municipal or central adminiſtration of the place where the crime was committed, ſhall do away all uncertainty.

Whoever ſhall deſtroy or alter any emblem of liberty, whether he be the author or an actor in the crime, ſhall be puniſhed with death. All the accomplices ſhall ſuffer ſix years impriſonment in irons. Whoever ſhall offer an inſult to thoſe ſame emblems, ſhall be likewiſe puniſhed with death, if the inſult gives riſe to any tumult, emotion or revolt; otherwiſe he ſhall be condemned to five years hard labor on the public works. &c. &c.

RASTADT, March 12.

The plenipotentiaries of the empire have at length recognized the principle of the ceſſion of the left bank of the Rhine. They have inſerted in this ceſſion conditions and ſtipulations in favor of particular intereſts, without the acceptation of which nothing would have been brought to a termination.

It appears that theſe conditions were not of a nature to injure the intereſts of the republic, ſince they have not at all prevented the republican miniſters from paſſing over them. Behold then a continental peace at length arrived in a manner to certainty.

There paſſed through here to day, a Hungarian count, named Rapowatz, who is gone to Paris, furniſhed with French paſſports. He is ſaid to be charged with a particular miſſion to the French government, the object of which is a ſecret.

It is ſaid here that the French will allow three months to the inhabitants of the left bank for returning into their country, and that after this delay, they will be treated as emigrants.

The courier arrived yeſterday from Straſburgh, has brought to the French miniſters their ſcarfs and other national decorations, in order to their appearance in grand coſtume at the ſignature of the preliminaries of peace.

A patriotic citizen commiſſary has written to the citizen miniſter of general police, an account of the ſeizure from a citizen merchant, of eight hundred pieces of caſimir and velvet (Engliſh goods). The citizen commiſſary extols highly the patriotiſm of his agent, who, being new in office, yet, nevertheleſs, refuſed five hundred louis d'or, offered by the merchant in compromiſe of the audacious and unprincipled robbery.

[The citizen printer who relates the fact, ſpends nearly a column in extolling the virtues of the raſcal highwayman agent.]

MADRID, February 22.

Great changes are impending in our miniſtry. They are agitated with nothing leſs than a revolution, at the head of which the king will place himſelf in making thoſe reforms which are called for by the public voice, and in reviving the *Cortes*, in placing in his miniſtry men exempt from prejudice, and capable of great undertakings who only can regenerate our country; the Count Cabarrus will be called to the adminiſtration of the finances, and the prince of peace changes his exalted ſtation, in which he has enjoyed almoſt unlimited power, for the embaſſy to France—We expect here very ſoon events at which Spain and Europe will be aſtoniſhed.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK May 22.

The Directory ſent a meſſage to the Council of 500, on the triumphs in Switzerland and the Council declared the army had deſerved well of the country.

A young man, handſome and very well dreſſed, preſented a petition to the Directory, requeſting to be BANISHED to Cayenne.

His motives are, that he cannot live under a republican government—That if he *emigrates*, his property would be confiſcated—whereas, if BANISHED, he could enjoy his revenues when arrived at the place deſignated. He invites the directory to ſend him off with the firſt ſhip provided for carrying away the perſons baniſhed.

It will be curious to ſee what reſolution will be taken by the Directory on this application.

Further Extracts from the lateſt Bourdeaux and Paris Papers, received by the Eglantine.

PARIS, March 14.

The ſuit againſt the Counteſs Lichtenau is terminated. The King of Pruſſia, out of reſpect to the memory of his father, wants at preſent to finiſh this buſineſs with ſecrecy.

The Court of Naples has forbidden the the admiſſion and circulation of every ſpecies of NEWS-papers.

It is the citizens Charrier, aid to the adjutant-generals, who eſcorted the POPE from Rome to Tuſcany, from thence to repair to Malta, by way of the Mediterranean.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 30.

Ten Tartars, three of whom are loaded with mens heads, one of which is that of Keaga of Paſſawin-Oglou, arrived the 15th at the Seraglio, with news of the compleate defeat of this chief's forces.

BASLE March 12.

All the details reſpecting the taking of Berne by the French confirm the accounts already received, that this conqueſt was the conſequence of a moſt murderous battle, in which the milita, riſen en Maſſe, without experience and led on by commanders of no abilities, give the ſtrongeſt proofs of courage and deſpair.

Theſe brave men, ſcattered and unprovided with any arms but ſcythes and clubs, came and placed themſelves at the mouths of the cannon and were torn in pieces by the ſhot—Even when the French ſoldiers through humanity wiſhed to ſpare them and cried ſurrender, they ruſhed on the cannon to hinder them from advancing againſt their country. We are aſſured that 800 women who had joined the troops of Berne were left on the field of battle, and that 6000 lives of French and Swiſs were loſt in different engagements.

In the Council of 500 25th Ventoſe, the Commiſſary of the Directory belonging to the Criminal Tribunal of Mount Terrible writers to the Council, "The regeneration of Switzerland has given a mortal blow to England—But the loſs of one head has not quite deſtroyed the hydra—I beg, Citizens Legiſlators, you will accept the patriotic gift I now make to haſten its defeat, and I think I may cry out like Jonas *Forty days more and Nineveh ſhall be deſtroyed.*"? The Council ordered honourable mention of the offering of this citizen.

March 13.

The government of Berne in anſwer to the Ulrimatum of General Brune, had on the 1ſt March entered into reſolutions of the following tenor:

1ſt. The government ſhall have in future for its foundation, Liberty and Equality of rights, as the invariable baſis of its new conſtitution accepted by the primary aſſemblies.

2d. The actual government declars itſelf to be from this time only proviſional; and, after the example of Lucerne will be employed in the buſineſs of the ſtate for one month only, with the aſſiſtance of the Deputies from the towns and from the country, until the new repreſentative government ſhall have been choſen by the primary aſſembles.

3d. The primary aſſemblies ſhall aſſemble in fifteen days, from that on which the French troops ſhall retire.

4th. The government accepts the baſis of the Union of all Switzerland, in ſuch manner and form as ſhall be agreed on by the Cantons, without foreign influence.

5th. The perſons arreſted on account of political opinions ſhall be immediately ſet at liberty by the recommendation of the French Directory. By the preſent decree we give to the whole country a ſolemn aſſurance that as ſoon as the danger from without is paſt we will examine every complaint which ſhall be exhibited and provide every remedy which may be conſiſtent with the welfare of the country.

BERNE, March 1.

THE CHANCERY OF BERNE.

The Deputies of Berne immediately carried this declaration, but he ſent them back with this anſwer, "that they muſt accept purely and ſimply the propoſitions and plan of a conſtitution ſent by Paris;" and he added "that until they did ſo he would not only not withdraw his troops, but would occupy the moſt important poſts in Switzerland."

On this news all the inhabitants of the Cantons, of Berne, Lucerne, Zurich, Uri &c roſe in maſs, ſome with guns, others with hatchets, ſcythes, halberts, pikes, ſabres, &c but ſome of the principal men of Berne judging rightly that this multitude fighting without order or knowledge of military tactics, would by courage only make a ſhort reſiſtance againſt numerous and warlike troops made their eſcape by flight, in order to wait the reſult of events.

March 11.

Every thing is tranquil in this city at preſent, ſeveral members of the Ancient Regency have remained and do not experience any bad treatment. The new government; has named two Deputies, profeſſor Stopfer and an Advocate, who go to Paris *to know what fate is reſerved for us.*

PARIS, March 20

The feaſt of the Sovereignty of the people was celebrated here in every department with all the order of decency that could be wiſhed.

The ceremony of preſenting the nineteen ſtandards conquered by our armies from the troops of the Oligarchy of Berne, was very ſolemn yeſterday, and attracted a great concourſe of citizens. Theſe nineteen flags were carried by as many veteran defenders of the country into the hall of the public audience of the Executive Directory. At the head of the proceſſion were Suchet and Ruby chiefs of Brigade, ſent to the Directory by gen. Brune to lay at their feet the trophies taken from the vanquiſhed.—The miniſter of war in preſenting theſe brave men, made a ſpeech; the two warriors ſpoke after him; the Preſident of the Directory in anſwer to the whole finiſhed his oration in theſe words: Invincible warriors, wherever danger calls, your arms make fortune ſubject to your claims, and your laſt victory is always the pledge of another at hand. There remains an enemy whoſe crimes multiply like your triumphs. Conquered in the field they place their hopes in intrigues, in mercantile hatreds, the fury of prieſts, the factions of nobles, political terror; they employ every reſource; they put in practice every artifice; but ſcarce are their plots renewed when they are deſtroyed by the avenging ſteel of the republicans—Generous Soldiers! The moment is at hand when you will at laſt ſtop the progreſs of their attempts, when you will call them to an account for the tears and the blood they have cauſed to be ſhed—Theſe are the laſt labours which you burn with ardour to finiſh, it is there alſo you expect the laſt victory, the idea of which makes every freeman's heart palpitate, and which will inſure you thanks and acknowledgments in the name of *humanity.*"*

The Preſident then gave the two warriors the fraternal embrace and preſented to each in the name of a grateful country a pair of piſtols of the national manufactory at Verſailles.

* *When our readers have attentively peruſed the accounts given by the French* themſelves *of their cruel and perfidious conduct towards Switzerland, will they not conſider the word* humanity *as profaned when iſſuing from ſo vile a ſource?*

A few boxes of Umbrellas
To be Sold cheap—by
Mordecai Lewis.
may 17 d2w

DOCTOR SHEED,

WHO formerly lived in Carter's Alley, is requeſted to call at the Houſe of Mr. VANSKIVER, in Race Street, between Ninth and Tenth Street, where he will hear of a perſon who earneſtly begs his aſſiſtance in a caſe of a very dangerous nature. § may 21

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, *May* 23

A letter received by an arrival at the Fort, from St. Croix, informs, that the ſhip New Jerſey and cargo, carried into Porto-Rico, are condemned.

COMMUNICATIONS.

If there is an honeſt man in the United States, who believes that the rulers of the French intend to do juſtice to the people of this country, ſuch an one may rejoice to hear that a negociation is commenced.—Let us not deceive ourſelves—the thing moſt devoutly to be wiſhed, next to a change in the French adminiſtration, is, that the preſent ſet may throw off the maſk—No honeſt man can poſſibly believe that any thing ſhort of ſubmiſſion, ſacrificing our government, and paying an immenſe ſum of money, will ſatisfy the preſent Directory.

A well informed Frenchman ſtated very fully, laſt autumn, the courſe of events which has taken place; and the plan of deluſion and deception, according to him, has ſeveral months yet to run before it will be compleated—A ſerious warning to us not to place the leaſt confidence in any rumours, or extracts of letters, that do not come through a government channel.

The tories, with a Britiſh army to ſecond them, in the year 1774, did not dare to utter ſuch abuſe againſt the people of this country, as is now vomited forth by the tools of that faction which is juſtly chargeable with all the evils and horrors impending over us.

*** "FABRICIUS, No. I."—is unavoidably omitted till to-morrow.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Arrived at the Fort, Yeſterday,
Brig Fame, Knox, from St. Croix.
This morning the ſhip Richmond, Hathaway, from Calcutta, ſailed January 25,
Brig Suſannah, Hunt, Cape Francois.
Schr. Amy, Cuſhing, ditto.
Sloop Mary, Tatem, St. Croix.
Ship Four Friends, Glen, from Havanna.
Schr. Polly, Croſſwell, from Martinique.
The Polly ſailed under convoy of the ſhip Smallwood of 16 guns bound to Alexandria—left at Martinique ſhip Alexander Hamilton, Potts, of this port, to ſail under convoy the 10th inſtant.

Baltimore, May 21.

Arrived on Saturday, ſchooner Sally, captain Pittman, 13 days from Salem.—Captain P. informs, that on Monday laſt, off New Point Comfort, he ſpoke the brig George of Salem, bound to Alexandria, which had been brought to by a French privateer, a ſloop of 18 guns, the captain of which put on board the George, forty-eight Americans, amongſt whom were five captains; all of them had been taken from different American veſſels, off our coaſt, moſtly belonging to New-York and Boſton.

This Day Publiſhed,
By J. ORMROD, No. 41 Cheſnut-ſtreet,
(Price 25 cents.)
OBEDIENCE
TO THE
LAWS OF GOD,
THE SURE AND INDISPENSABLE
DEFENCE OF NATIONS.
A DISCOURSE,
Delivered in the Second Preſbyterian Church, in the City of Philadelphia, May 9th, 1798. Being the day appointed by the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, to be obſerved as a Seaſon for Solemn Humiliation, Faſting and Prayer.
By Aſhbel Green, D. D.
Paſtor of the aforeſaid Church.
Likewiſe, juſt publiſhed, a Sermon, on the ſame occaſion, by the Rev. Mr. Abercrombie.
may 22 3t

WILL BE PUBLISHED, on THURSDAY 24th inſt by *JOHN ORMROD*, Cheſnut ſtreet,
A PATRIOTIC POEM—CALLED,
The ALIENS:
Written by a SENATOR of the UNITED STATES, in conſequence of the Alien Bill.
Some inſtitutions of Pennſylvania are noticed—Dedicated to GEORGE WASHINGTON.
In which the real American may enjoy
The feaſt of reaſon;
And the flow of ſoul.
(PRICE 25 CENTS.)
may 22 3t

Collector's Office,
Philadelphia, May 15, 1798.
FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT the Cuſtom-Houſe, on Friday, the fifteenth of June, 1798, the following merchandize, which remain in the Cuſtom-Houſe ſtores more than nine months, unclaimed by the owners or conſignees thereof:
(XH) eight half faggots of ſteel
(TD) 202 one bale girthweb
(FL) a quantity of ſteel
W L&P one caſe lamps
C&C one caſe bobbin
(W) one ſmall box medicine
AB 203 one matted caſe Dutch books
I&C one keg herrings
(W) one ſmall box of ſamples of buttons
4
[D] 1 a 3 three bales girthweb
[VH] 200 one ditto ditto
[N] 200 one ditto ditto
(No mark) eight jars olives
(ditto) one bundle ſlates
[LS] one ſmall box locks
dt15J

For Sale,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER, NO 10, CHESNUT STREET,
11 Caſks of Carolina Indigo,
Which will be ſold on reaſonable terms on a ſhort credit.
Robert Henderſon.
april 2 mw&s4w

TO BE SOLD,
By JOHN NIXON & Co.
A few hhds. of excellent St. Croix SUGAR and RUM, which will be landed at Willings and Francis' wharf next Monday, the 21ſt inſtant.
may 16. d5t eotf

GRENADIERS.

AT a meeting of the Philadelphia Volunteer Company of Grenadiers, May 22,
Reſolved, that a Committee of five members be appointed for the purpoſe of receiving the applications of perſons diſpoſed to join the Corps
Purſuant to the foregoing reſolution, all thoſe who are inclined to become members of the Company, are requeſted to make application, immediately, to either of the underſigned.
Thomas Barton Zantzinger, 239, High ſt.
Daniel Murgatroyd, 11, Walnut ſt.
Stephen R. Thompſon, 6, Laurel court,
George Harriſon, 53, Cheſnut ſt.
John Ward Fenno, No. 119, Cheſnut ſt.
} Committee.

VOLUNTEER GREENS.

AN adjourned meeting of the Troop will be held at the houſe of Barnabas M'Shane, on Friday evening the 25th inſtant, at 7 o'clock, when Gentlemen are particularly requeſted to attend, as an additional nomination of new members will be ballotted for. JOHN MORRELL, Capt.

☞ The Committee appointed laſt Saturday evening by the meeting at the City-Tavern, to confer with a committee of M Pherſon's Blues, requeſt the attendance of thoſe perſons who are inclined to join the Aſſociation, at Six o'clock TO MORROW EVENING, at Mr. Dunwoody's Tavern, High-Street.

The Subſcribers,
ARE LANDING
At Willings' wharf, from on board of the Brig LAVINIA, Capt. Caſſin,
1711 Bars of Archangel Iron.
FOR SALE BY
Philips, Cramond & Co.
may 23 3t

FOR LIVERPOOL,
The remarkably faſt ſailing BRIG

PENNSYLVANIA,
JEREMIAH TATEM, maſter.
She will ſail in ten days—for freight or paſſage, apply to *JAMES YARD.*
Walnut-ſtreet Wharf.
may 23 dtot

Notice is hereby Given,

TO the creditors of Charles Hamilton, that he has applied to the Court at Reading Berks county, for the benefit of a law of this commonwealth, providing relief for inſolvent debtors, the court have ordered, and do appoint the Monday of Auguſt court next, to hear the creditors of the ſaid Charles Hamilton at the court houſe in the borough of Reading.
may 23 3t

Wants a Place,

AS wet nurſe, a Young Woman, who can produce good recommendations.—Enquire of the Printer.
may 23 3t

CONTRACTS.

THE Managers of the alms houſe and houſe of employment, in this city, will receive propoſals in writing, to be left at ſaid houſe on or before Wedneſday the 30th inſtant, from any perſon or perſons, willing to contract for furniſhing Freſh Proviſions, ſay, Beef, Mutton and Veal, for the uſe of the poor in ſaid houſes for one year: The contract to commence on the firſt of June enſuing; the meat to be freſh and marketable, and to be ſupplied in quarters, fore and hind alternately, or in ſides or carcaſes, as required.— Alſo, for ſupplying milk for the uſe of the ſaid poor. The milk to be new, ſweet, and unadulterated, and the ſupply to commence on the 14th of June enſuing.
By order of the Board of Managers,
JOHN CUMMINGS, Steward.
may 23 dtiJ

A Young Woman,

LATELY from England, wiſhes to engage as a ſeamſtreſs in a genteel family, or to attend a Lady.—A line left with the Printer hereof will be immediately attended to.
may 23 *2t

ROBERT SMITH & Co.
No. 58, *South Front-ſtreet.*

HAVE received by the ſhip Belvidere from London, a quantity of Ruſſia Goods, conſiſtin of Diapers, Drillings, Ravens-duck, &c. And by the Fanny, arrived at New-York from Glaſgow, an aſſortment of Scotch goods.
They have alſo on hand India Nankeens, Luteſtrings, and a variety of India Muſlins.
may 23 d3w

30 Dollars Reward.

THE Cellar of the Subſcribers was broke open laſt night, and ſeveral pieces of Stormount ground Chintz of a ſet figure were carried off. Whoever will apprehend the thief or thieves, or recover the goods, ſhall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. ROBERT SMITH & Co.
No 58 *South Front-ſtreet.*
may 23 d2w

20 Dollars Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from the Subſcriber, living in York Town, Pennſylvania, a German Servant man, named John Nicholas Kolb, a taylor by trade about 30 years of age and about 5 feet 2 inches high, has brown curled hair, and nearly bald on his head, had on a blue Surtout coat with a ſilk velvet cape and a dark blue coat with ſteel buttons, a green mixtured cloth jacket, cloth colored thickſet pantaloons a new rorum hat, clouded cotton ſtockings and calf-ſkin ſhoes with ſtrings. He is a good ſcholar in the German tongue and ſpeaks Engliſh; it is likely he may lurk in and about the city of Philadelphia as he has acquaintances there.
Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal ſo that his maſter can have him again, ſhall have the above reward paid by me,
Thomas Owens.
may 22 *3t

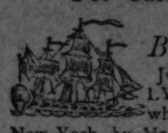
VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

WALKER & KENNEDY,
No. 73, *South Front-ſtreet.*
HAVE FOR SALE,
50 Hogſheads Virginia Tobacco, of Frederickſburg and Falmouth Inſpections.
30 Hogſheads ditto of Richmond inſpection.
may 8. eod6t

A Premium of 100 Dollars

WILL be paid by the Bank of Pennſylvania, for ſuch Plan of a Banking Houſe, accompanied with ſections and elevations, as may be approved of by the Directors. The building is not intended to exceed 60 feet front, or 100 feet in depth, and to be ſo planned as to admit of its being made fire proof. It is requeſted that the plans may be ſent to the Caſhier of the Bank, previous to the firſt of June next.
april 19. tuthstJe

For Sale, or Charter,



THE ARMED SHIP

BELVIDERE,

JONATHAN REYNOLDS, *Master*, LYING at Jeffe and Robert Waln's wharf, burthen 256 tons, built at New-York, by Mr. Cheeseman in 1793, of live oak, cedar and locust—was completely coppered in London last year with 28 ounce hard rolled navy copper, and copper bolted. She is well known to be a staunch and fast sailing ship, is well found—mounts ten carriage guns and may be sent to sea in a few days at a very little expence. For terms of charter or price on a liberal credit, apply on board to capt. Reynold's or at the Merchant's Coffee-House, to

RICHARD D. ARDEN.

WHO HAS FOR SALE ON BOARD SAID SHIP

10 Tons dry white lead
5 Tons of shot
13 Tons rolled sheet lead
20 Bales English Duck, assorted numbers
10 Tons whiting

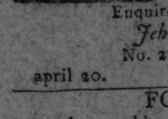
may 19 $

JUST ARRIVED,

In the brig Gayoso, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins

A quantity of SALT,

of an excellent quality
A few groce Porter Bottles, new
And twenty casks Vinegar



And the said

BRIG,

Also, FOR SALE,

Enquire of

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

No. 22, Little Water street, South.

april 20. §

FOR SALE.

195 boxes white } Havannah Sugar
107 do. brown }
200 Hides

Will be landed to morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, master.

ALSO,

The said Brig for sale,

And may take in immediately after discharged.

Apply to

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

march 30. §

☞ IF Mr. Charles William Klemeke, Formerly of London, and who left England for some part of the United States of America, in the year 1796, be living, and will apply personally or by letter, to Mr. John Carrere, in Baltimore, or to Messrs. Isaac Hazlehurst and Son, in Philadelphia, he may hear of something greatly to his advantage. Any information respecting the said Mr. Charles William Klemeke, would be thankfully received.

may 19 d3w

Madras and Ventapaulem HANDKERCHIEFS,

Searsaukers and Carradarries,

of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,

AND FOR SALE BY

Alex. J. Miller & Co.

No. 64, South Front street.

may 18. §

Country Residence.

A FAMILY who live Six Miles from the City, wish to receive two or three genteel boarders. The House is handsomely furnished; the Gardens, Meadows and Lawn are beautifully laid out, and well stocked with the choicest Fruit.

There are several Musical Instruments, amongst which is a most excellent patent Piano Forte. The Family have a handsome Coach, which may be at the service of the whole.

The Coach House and Stables are most excellent—the Water good—and the Air unequalled in the environs of the Town.

For particulars enquire at the office of this Gazette. dtf may 16.

WANTED,

IN A PLEASANT SITUATION,

WITHIN a few miles of Town (for a Lady, lately from England) Board and Lodging, in a quiet reputable family—would engage for five or six months, and give very little trouble. A line directed to J. S. and left at the Printing Office will be attended to immediately.

may 18 *3t

A Country Seat.

TO BE LET for the summer season or by the year, the greater part of a large House, in a high, healthy situation, above the eight mile stone, on the Germantown road (occupied only by a newly married couple)—with stabling and convenience for keeping a carriage. For further particulars, enquire of CASPAR W. HAINES, in Germantown, or the subscriber, on the premises.

HEZEKIAH HUNTSMAN.

may 1. 2aw3w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

22 bales superior Madrass blue Cloths
Carolina Indigo, first quality
A few bales Baftas, Cossaes, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica and Bengal } RUM

april 2 §

THOMAS & JOSHUA FISHER,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At No. 5, Dock-street, near the Drawbridge,
China ware nankeen dining setts, tea and coffee cups and saucers
Nankeens, black sattins and tassities
Pungem cloths, choppah romalls, and bandannoes
China and English umbrellas,

Together with a general assortment of European Goods— among which are

Seots thread in boxes
6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails
Shot—T. Crowley steel, Spanish brown and white lead
English scythes 42 to 50 inches

ALSO,

112 barrells of kiln dryed Indian corn meal.

A commodious Store in Dock-street,

No. 7, to be let, three stories high, suitable for any business. § 4th mo. 5th

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 7th of April, a Negro Man, named *Glasgow*, perhaps he may pass by the name of *Glasgow Lee*, or may change his name; he is about thirty one years of age, nearly six feet high, has a scar in the upper part of his under lip, a small part being bitten out between the middle and the corner of his mouth (I believe on the right side), his left hand has been very sore, and was so at the time he ran away, by being burnt some time past: he is a stout, strong fellow, and has been employed at a saw mill a few years: he went away in company with a negro woman of Mr. Joshua Lingoe, of this county. It is supposed they are gone into Delaware State. Any person that secures said Negro Man in any gaol, that the subscriber shall get him again, shall receive the above reward. *ESME BAYLY.*

State of Maryland, }
Somerset County, april 10. } may 4—4w

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			0
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

March 10. *Secretary of the Treasury.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 30th. 1798.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an act of Congress passed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act passed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The stamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Customs or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A discount at the rate of seven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inspectors respectively, to any persons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchase at one time or procure to be stamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties shall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided, and sold at the rates prescribed by law, without any additional charge or expense on account of the price of Paper; but for stamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each skin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each skin of Vellum of medium size, which may be furnished at the expense of the United States and proportionally for any lesser quantity.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

To be Let,

(And possession given on the 1st of May)

A genteel three story brick House,

22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and stables, at present in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third street.

april 2. §

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

(Price 25 Cents)

Reflections on Monroe's View

OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,

As published in the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,

Under the signature of

SCIPIO,

In which the Commercial Warfare *of France is traced to the* French Faction in this Country, *as its Source, and the Motives of Opposition, &c.*

TO BE SOLD, BY JOHN NIXON & Co.

A quantity of very excellent LOGWOOD

NOW LANDING AT THEIR WHARF.

may 10. 3awtf

Fresh Teas.

Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,

Captain Cooper, from Canton,

And For Sale, by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,

AND BY

SAM. E. HOWELL,

At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,

Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

ALSO,

China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lute-strings and Sattins, Nankeens, Cassia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.

They have also For Sale,

Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.

march 8. §

Now Opening,

At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,

No. 72, Chesnut Street,

A general assortment of Horseman's Pistols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.

ALSO ON HAND,

Saddles, Bridles, Holsters, Half Covers, Light Horseman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c.

april 9 dtf

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst: Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

The following Certificates of *FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES*

STANDING on the Books of the treasury, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, Captain Josiah, which hath been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost, viz:

3164. 82. Deferred debt, in the name of Rev. Edward Giddy, of Thredrea, in Cornwall, Great Britain, dated June 2, 1797. Certificate No. 10,072.

8021. 15. Six per Cent. Stock, in the name of Edward Horne, of Bevis mount, Hants, Great Britain, dated May 30, 1797. No. 15196.

3620. 50. Deferred Debt, in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, in the county of Norfolk, in England, dated July 10, 1797. No. 10199.

20183. 72. Three per Cent. Stock, in the name of Jannet Mathew, of Upper Seymour street, London, Widow, dated October 31 1797. No. 11820.

For the renewal of the above Certificates, application is intended to be made at the said office of the Treasury of the United States,—and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

ALSO—IN THE SAME VESSEL,

Fifteen shares Stock of the Bank of United States in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, county of Norfolk, England, viz. Three Certificates for five shares each, dated January 1, 1797. No. 25982, 25983, 25984.

For the renewal of which, application is meant to be made to the said Bank of the United States,—and all persons concerned therein are desired to take notice.

JN. VAUGHAN.

Philadelphia, may 4. §6w

The following Certificates of Shares

IN the North American Land Company, standing on the Books of said Company in the name of Daniel Lister, of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, England—viz. No. 2151, representing 13096 to 13105, ten shares—No. 2150—13066 to 13075, ten shares—No. 2149—13056 to 13065, ten shares—No. 2148—11509 to 11518, ten shares—No. 2147—11471 to 11480—Amounting to Forty Shares, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, which having been captured, said certificates are supposed to be lost; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Board of the said company.

Daniel Neal Lister.

may 1 *d6w

TO BE SOLD,

40,939 acres of Land.

IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the waters of Fish and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.

These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were sold ten years ago for five shillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 3700 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were surveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Washington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greenesburgh and Wheeling.

On payment of one fourth of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

TO BE SOLD,

26,780 acres of Land,

IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna now, or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.

These Lands, from their quality and situation, are a very desirable object for any man who means to invest his money to advantage.

On payment of one third of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale by W. Young, corner of Second and Chesnut-street, M. Carey 118 High-street T. Dobson, 41 South Second-street and the Booksellers generally,

(Price 5-8ths of a Dollar.)

BEACON HILL,

A *Local Poem*, historic and descriptive:

By a Lady of Boston.

ANALYSIS OF BOOK I.

Allusion to the surrounding Prospect—Invocation to the River and sylvan Deities—to the Historic Muse—Fiction discarded—Dedication to Washington—The Action opens at the Retreat of the Columbians from Bunker's Hill—General Howe—The Memory of his Brother—Death of Warren—Personification of Fortune and Fame—Washington at Mount Vernon—called to the chief Command—Formation of the Columbian Camp at Cambridge—Natural, moral, or political History of the several States—Their commanding Officers—Siege of Boston—Its Sufferings—Negotiation for the safe Retreat of the British Army—Its Departure—Appointment of Congress—Declaration of Independence—Character of the Columbian Soldier—The Poet's prophetic Apostrophe to the Progress of Freedom throughout the World.

march 30. §

Military Colours.

At C. GULLAGER'S

Portrait and Ornamental Painting Rooms,

No. 50, South Fourth, next to Chesnut street, oppoite the Friends' Meeting.

PAINTING on silks for Military and other ornamental purposes (in a manner peculiar to himself) durable, not to be injured by the weather, which for elegance of design, truth and beauty of colouring, neatness and masterly execution, has not been equalled by George Rutter and Co.

FLAGS and DRUMS

Furnished with all possible dispatch, on the most reasonable terms.

Ornamental Painting, Signs, Fire Buckets, Cornices, &c. &c. executed in stile (not that superb stile of modern elegance peculiar to G. R.) but in a workman like manner, peculiar to an artist master of his profession.

Mr. GULLAGER, from a number of year's experience in Europe and this country, flatters himself that professional talents, punctuality, and reasonable demands, will meet the entire approbation of those gentlemen who will please to call at his Painting Rooms. §6w may 5.

NOTICE.

P. S. Gentlemen in town and country, wishing for a supply of Colours and Drums, painted in a masterly manner, will no doubt feel themselves obliged for the kind caution given by George Rutter and Co. not to trust self-flattering advertisements, but examine the work executed by both parties ——One view will satisfy them where the superiority lies,—save the spoiling of good silks by George Rutter's pencil—and discover the requisites for the contracting talents of Henry Frailey, at Germantown. may 10.

FOR SALE,

A Black Man,

WHO has five years and a half to serve, is a good coachman, an excellent waiter, and has been accustomed to marketing for a family—his age about thirty two years. For further particulars, apply at the office of this Gazette.

may 15. §

FOR SALE.

A neat Country House,

THREE and a half miles from the city, on the Wissahicon road, with seventeen and a half acres of land, half in orchard and half in grass.——Apply to EDWARD BONSALL & Co. in Dock-street, or to the subscriber, at Mount Pleasant, on Schuylkill, adjoining the premises.

Jonathan Williams.

N. B. If not sold before the first of June, it will not be for sale during the season.

may 19 §1J

Military Colours,

PAINTED ON SILK—BY

GEORGE RUTTER & Co.

Portrait and Ornamental Painters,

IN a stile which will endure the hardships of the weather without injury, and which for neatness and exactitude of colouring cannot be surpassed in this city.

FLAGS AND DRUMS

Furnished with dispatch, on the most moderate terms.

Portraits, Ornamental Paintings, Signs, fire-buckets, &c. accomplished in that superb stile of modern elegance, which, Mr. Rutter pledges himself from 20 years experience in this city will meet the entire approbation of his friends and the public.

In the Military Line,

A variety of specimen's may be seen at their Painting Room, Norris's Court, back of the New Library.

may 3 d6w

NOTICE.

HAVING observed an advertisement of C. Gullager, in terms derogatory of our professional abilities, we have to request the public not to be imposed upon by foreign artists; but to decide upon the merits of each by a comparison of the work executed by both, as it is a mode almost universally adopted by them to invalidate the talents of established artists, with a view of deceiving the public, and engrossing that business which their professional knowledge in no wise entitles them to. Well knowing that public opinion must govern, we flatter ourselves that the work executed by us will convince them of our great superiority over Mr. Gullager in every branch of portrait and ornamental painting, and shew the necessity of judging for themselves.

N. B. In future no attention will be paid to the self-flattering advertisements of Mr G.

Any person wishing a supply of FLAGS and DRUMS will please apply to GEO. RUTTER and Co. Norris' Court, or HENRY FRAILEY, Germantown. §6w may 8.

TO BE RENTED,

To a Small Genteel Family.

A Pleasant House in Dock-street, near Front-street—Apply at No. 155 South Second-Street. § may 17

Cavalry Academy Philadelphia.

T. SWANN, Respectfully informs the different troops of Light Horse in this city and county that he is ready to engage with them to discipline *themselves* and *Horses* agreeable to the strictest rules of art; his *manege, open ride*, Leaping Barr, Stables &c. &c. are in complete order.

The terms will be exceeding low. Should a large number offer, the charge to each individual will be a mere nothing, though the quantity may make it worth his attention, which will at all times strictly be paid: and he flatters himself that such troops as he may have the honor to instruct or superintend, will amply speak for themselves, having proof for their evidence.

N. B. *T. SWANN* has engaged the celebrated *Prusian Huzar, Lewis D. Grasse*, to teach the use of the *Broad Sword* and small arms, on easy terms, either by the week, month or quarter.

may 21 d3t

Very Great Bargains,

CONSISTING of Table Linen, Scotch and India Muslins, now selling off and well worth the attention of Housekeepers to make purchase of——Enquire of

Thomas Randall,

No. 88 Spruce-street.

may 17 §

For Sale,

The cargo of the brig American from Laguira,

CONSISTING OF

Caraccas Cocoa.

Henry Philips,

No. 112, South Fourth Street.

april 23 §

FOR SALE,

THE whole or one half of a PLANTATION on the river Delaware, between Burlington and Bordenton (two miles from the latter), containing about 400 acres; 60 of which are bottom meadow, and 100 wood land; there are 30 acres of red clover to cut this year (exclusive of meadow) but will exceed 50 the next; and any quantity of manure may be had for the upland from the meadow without injury.

An orchard of grafted fruit yielding between 60 and 70 hogsheads of excellent cider; a dwelling-house with a barn, stable, granary and other necessary buildings go with one part in case of a division; on the other are no improvements, but has one of the most elegant situations for a house to be seen on the river. The land is of good quality, suitable for grazing or agriculture, and convenient to market by land or water. For terms apply to the owner on the premises.

Thomas St. John.

May 5 eodtf

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL very elegant Situations for Summer Retreats, three and a half miles from the Court House, and on the Frankford Road; the lots will be made to suit the purchasers.—These situations are considered in point of health beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city, and the road known to be safe and good at all seasons of the year. The title indisputable—A plan of the grounds is in the hands of the subscriber, who will make known the terms on application to him at his office No. 124 South Fourth Street.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.

may 2. 3tawtf

Cedar Posts, Rails and Shingles

FOR SALE.

THEY will be delivered to any place in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, or New-York, where boats drawing six feet water can go from this place. It will often suit the seller to receive in return corn, provisions, wet or dry goods. Letters directed to the subscriber at this place, and put into any post office in the United States, will be regularly received and carefully attended to. Those who wish to contract in Philadelphia, will please to apply to GIDEON HILL WELLS, No. 135, Market-street. The subscriber is desirous of contracting with some responsible person in Philadelphia, to receive and dispose of for him, on commission, a quantity of two feet Shingles, for home use, and of two feet and eighteen inches, for exportation.

William Hill Wells,

Dagsborough, state of Delaware.

april 28. 2aw4w